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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

PART II. ASIA AND OCEANIA

Section 1 - Overview of Developments in Asia and Oceania and Regional Special Programmes

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03479

II.1 OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN ASIA AND OCEANIA AND REGIONAL SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

1. During the period under review, UNHCR's main objective in South-East and South Asia continued to be the search for, and implementation of, durable solutions. Substantial progress was achieved in the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Action and the refugee/asylum-seeker population continued to decrease considerably in the first asylum countries in South-East Asia and Hong Kong. From India, 10,502 refugees volunteered to return to Sri Lanka between 1 January and 31 March 1994, and considerable progress was achieved concerning the voluntary repatriation from Bangladesh to Myanmar of the remaining 245,000 refugees.

2. UNHCR continued to promote international protection and provide material assistance throughout the region. Furthermore, preventive activities continued in Sri Lanka where UNHCR assists returnees and their communities through small scale rehabilitation projects, as well as internally displaced populations in areas most affected by the civil strife.

3. In May 1993, UNHCR signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Bangladesh which outlined UNHCR's involvement in the voluntary repatriation process of some 245,000 Muslim refugees from Myanmar, guaranteeing the voluntary character of the repatriation and UNHCR's role in verifiying it. In order to enhance the prospects for an early repatriation, UNHCR's active involvement in Myanmar was essential. To that effect, UNHCR maintained a dialogue also with the Government of the Union of Myanmar. The various missions and discussions led to the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Union of Myanmar and UNHCR in November 1993. In line with the Memorandum of Understanding, UNHCR has access to all the returnees from Bangladesh and has thus deployed to Myanmar the required staff to carry out both monitoring and assistance activities. In addition to rehabilitation assistance, including the provision of a two months food ration by the World Food Programme (WFP), UNHCR, together with the competent Myanmar authorities and WFP, will implement a series of small scale projects at community level to enhance the economic well-being of the returnees and the surrounding population in the townships of Buthidaung, Maungdaw and Rathidaung. At the end of 1993, a joint UNHCR/WFP appeal for $ 38 million was launched. This amount covers all requirements for the actual movement phase, initial reintegration assistance and the small scale community-level projects in the sectors of water, sanitation, health, education, agriculture, fisheries and other income generating activities.

4. In 1993, substantial progress was achieved in the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA): 19,231 Vietnamese from South East Asia and Hong Kong returned voluntarily to Viet Nam, while 4,200 Lao from Thailand and China also returned to their country of origin. The number of clandestine departures from Viet Nam were reduced to a very small number. In addition, 17,856 Vietnamese and Lao refugees were resettled during the same period.

5. As stated in the 1992-1993 Report to the Executive Committee, one of the most important factors contributing to the implementation of durable solutions is UNHCR's presence in the country of origin. UNHCR's programmes in Cambodia, Viet Nam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Sri Lanka bear witness to this. Indeed UNHCR's active involvement in the whole process from reception to

initial reintegration and rehabilitation in these countries of origin has permitted the Office to achieve its goals. In all these voluntary repatriation programmes UNHCR, in addition to initial assistance, has become increasingly involved with small scale QIPs. Experience in Viet Nam, Cambodia and also in Sri Lanka has shown the importance of these small scale projects which better enable communities to absorb the returnees and facilitate their reintegration.

6. While substantial progress has been achieved with regard to major refugee problems in both South and South-East Asia, UNHCR is concerned that for Bhutanese refugees and asylum-seekers in Nepal no significant progress has been achieved in the search for appropriate solutions. The ongoing discussions between the Governments of Nepal and Bhutan have paved the way for establishing various categories of people in the camps; the verification of these categories and the corresponding solution for each of them, however, remain to be worked out and eventually implemented.

Comprehensive Plan of Action for Indo-Chinese Refugees (CPA)

7. The CPA was adopted at the International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees held at Geneva on 13 and 14 June 1989. The Plan, which deals with asylum-seekers and refugees from the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam, had the following main objectives:

- to discourage clandestine departures;
- to assure asylum and access to a status determination process for all asylum-seekers;
- to provide resettlement opportunities for those found to qualify as refugees; and
- to repatriate in safety and dignity those found not to fulfil refugee criteria.

Vietnamese

8. The implementation of the CPA continued satisfactorily and successfully during the reporting period.

9. In 1993 there was an increase in the number of arrivals by boat as compared to the previous year, with 777 persons in 1993 and 55 persons in 1992. However, it should be noted that 638 persons of the 777 new arrivals in 1993 came to Japan after rumours had circulated in their home province about job opportunities and large cash grants for repatriants. Immediate action was taken by UNHCR and the two Governments concerned to disseminate correct information in Viet Nam, expedite screening for refugee status in Japan and provide counselling for return to Viet Nam for rejected asylum-seekers. All new arrivals were provided asylum and access to the screening process. UNHCR convened the fifth meeting of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees on 14 February 1994 in Geneva in order to review the situation of some 60,000 Vietnamese boat people and 26,000 Lao in camps in South-East Asia. It was acknowledged that, for the first time since the beginning of the CPA, more Vietnamese had repatriated than remained in first asylum camps. It was decided to complete all activities in first asylum countries under the CPA by the end of 1995. The meeting also decided that new arrivals after that date should no longer be dealt with under the CPA.

10. The determination of refugee status, including the appeals level, was completed in Indonesia and in the Philippines in 1993, in Malaysia in early 1994 and is scheduled to be completed in Thailand in June 1994 and in Hong Kong later in the year.

11. Care and maintenance was provided to all camp residents. However the consolidation of services initiated in 1992 continued, with the phasing out of certain assistance activities, which were not considered essential. The Fifth Steering Committee decided to aim for the end of 1995, or earlier where possible, as a target for the completion of all CPA activities in the camps in Hong Kong and South-East Asia.

12. As of 30 April 1994 there was a total of 56,958 Vietnamese in the camps in Hong Kong and South East Asia. Of these 6,306 had arrived prior to the introduction of the CPA or had been recognized as refugees since its introduction, 44,577 were found not to qualify for refugee status and 6,075 persons were still awaiting decisions on their status.

13. In 1993 and the first five months of 1994, a total of 14,346 persons were resettled to third countries and 25,953 persons were repatriated under UNHCR auspices. The cumulative totals since the inception of the CPA stood at 748,989 persons resettled and 62,291 persons repatriated.

14. In order to respect the target date for the cessation of CPA related activities in first asylum countries, the remaining persons who arrived before the date for the introduction of status determination and those recognized as refugees under the provision of the CPA will have to be accepted for resettlement by third countries well in advance. In addition, a substantial increase in the rate of repatriation to Viet Nam from the camps is required. A Technical Meeting of the Steering Committee was held in Bangkok from 1 to 2 June 1994 to draw up plans for providing adequate durable solutions to all concerned, and it was agreed that 31 December 1994 would be the target date for a commitment to accept those eligible for resettlement. A number of rules and criteria to be followed and practical steps and arrangements for implementation were also agreed upon.

15. In relation to voluntary repatriation, it was agreed that existing obstacles, such as the flow of large sums of money into the camps, the influence of certain individuals and groups strongly opposed to voluntary repatriation, as well as the spreading of false rumors in the camps, should be addressed in an appropriate manner.

16. First asylum countries agreed to take all necessary administrative action in this respect, and UNHCR agreed to provide adequate information and counselling, and the country of origin consented to arrange for the speediest possible processing of applicants for voluntary repatriation. The first asylum countries expressed confidence that the decisions of the Steering Committee could be fully implemented. However, the repatriation in the first five months of 1994 only saw the voluntary return of some 6,722 persons, with 3,878 persons repatriating in the period February to May 1994, making for a monthly average of 1,340 persons, as compared to an average of 2,500 persons per month, necessary to implement fully the decision by the fifth Steering Committee meeting.

Repatriation of Lao

17. The UNHCR Voluntary Repatriation Programme to the Lao People's Democratic Republic started in 1980. In 1989, it became part of the CPA. The voluntary repatriation of Lao gained momentum in 1989; since then returns have been steadily on the increase.

18. In 1992, a total of 3,036 persons returned voluntarily from Thailand and 1,616 from China. In 1993, returns from Thailand increased to 3,925, whereas returns from the small remaining Lao refugee population in China dropped to less than 300. Altogether, a cumulative total of some 16,200 Lao had returned voluntarily to the Lao People's Democratic Republic as of 31 December 1993. In early 1994, there were some 3,000 applicants from Thailand who were awaiting return to a place of their choice in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

19. Within the framework of the Lao repatriation, two main activities have to be carried out simultaneously. In Thailand, efforts are concentrated on promoting voluntary repatriation by making refugees aware of conditions prevailing in the country of origin and by providing reliable information on assistance upon return. These information campaigns are organized by the Mobile Public Information Unit. Emphasis is placed on group returns while at the same time individual returns are still being promoted. Parallel to efforts undertaken in the camps in Thailand, UNHCR is involved in the Lao People's Democratic Republic in the identification and creation of group settlement sites and provision of assistance to returnees. In order to achieve this objective, UNHCR works closely with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Three NGOs are now also involved in training activities for returnees and surrounding villages: Consortium, Concern and Zoa.

20. There is a need for renewed efforts in identifying reintegration opportunities in the Lao People's Democratic Republic for the 15,000 Lao who will still have to return voluntarily before the completion of the CPA by the end of 1995 and to make sure that refugees in the camps take advantage of opportunities offered to them, as applicants do not always wish to return to sites where space is still available.

21. Discussions on speeding up the voluntary repatriation of a maximum number of 15,000 Lao will take place 26-28 July 1994 in Thailand during the seventh Tripartite Meeting between Laos, Thailand and UNHCR. There is consensus on the fact that the successful reintegration of the returnees will largely depend on adequate funding.

22. Whereas emphasis is increasingly placed on voluntary repatriation, resettlement processing nevertheless continues for an estimated 8,000 Lao.

23. Pending the successful implementation of voluntary repatriation and resettlement, UNHCR continued to assist a remaining caseload of 23,179 Lao at the end of April 1994 who were accommodated in two camps, Ban Napho for the caseload targeted for repatriation and Phanat Nikhom for refugees wishing to be resettled.

Funding

24. An appeal covering all aspects of the CPA was made in January 1994. The total budgetary requirements for 1994 under the CPA are $ 93.3 million, of which $ 78.4

million are under Special Programmes. The requirements under Special Programmes have been revised and brought downwards to $ 71.9 million. For 1995, initial estimated requirements are $ 54.3 million. Funding available for 1994 programmes to the end of May 1994 amounts to $ 26.7 million, of which $ 18.4 million was carried over from the previous year and $ 8.3 million were contributions against the appeal.

Regional Developments

Cambodian Repatriation

25. Despite the successful implementation and completion of the main phase of the Cambodian repatriation operation, which was completed in April 1993, UNHCR had to face a new challenge in the first half of 1994. As a result of renewed fighting in the North Western provinces of Cambodia, up to 85,000 persons had to flee their place of residence, of whom 25,000 sought temporary shelter in Thailand, whereas the remaining 60,000 were internally displaced. Their plight had to be addressed on an emergency basis by international organizations, including UNHCR. At the same time there continues to be no solution in sight for several thousand Cambodians of Vietnamese ethnic origin who fled to Cambodia in April/May 1993, and 6,000 of whom are still stranded on the Cambodian-Vietnamese border.

Sri Lankan Repatriation

26. The objective of this special operation is to facilitate the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of some 74,000 Sri Lankan refugees from India at the end of 1993. It is understood that some 40,000 Sri Lankan Tamils are living outside camps. In the course of that year 6,927 refugees returned, compared with 28,971 the previous year, and over 80 per cent of the total number have left the reception and transit facilities prepared for them in Sri Lanka. The demographic breakdown of returnees is similar to that of the local population, namely 25 per cent male adults, 25 per cent female adults, and 50 per cent children. Since the conflict in Sri Lanka has not abated, UNHCR is not promoting repatriation, however is actively assisting those who volunteer to return. In India, the Office will continue to monitor the voluntary nature of the return and endeavour to ensure access for that purpose. In Sri Lanka, UNHCR will continue to complement government assistance to returnees using its three-pronged strategy of immediate assistance in reception and transit centres; pre-settlement assistance in the form of shelter materials; and, most importantly, micro-projects that help to improve the infrastructure in areas where returnees settle and to rehabilitate communities economically.

27. In the first quarter of 1994 the number of returnees from India was 3,575 and over 5,000 more have expressed the intention to repatriate later this year.

28. Serious consideration is now being given to contributing towards improving conditions for the internally displaced persons (IDPs) whose plight was graphically described as "de-humanizing" by the Representative of the Secretary General for IDPs on a recent visit to Sri Lanka. Besides continuing assistance to some 30,000 IDPs living in Open Relief Centres (ORCs) in Mannar District, the Office plans to provide selective assistance on a time-limited basis to some 50,000 IDPs in the more southerly districts of Puttalam and Anuradhapura. These IDPs are mainly Muslim and Sinhalese, and UNHCR's help will complement the government programme for IDPs in the sectors of water, sanitation and health. The efforts of other United

Nations Agencies to extend their programmes of assistance to the northern parts of the country are particularly welcomed by UNHCR, and the Office will continue to work closely with them.

29. Another new facet of UNHCR activities in Sri Lanka relates to the return of rejected asylum-seekers from Switzerland. A bilateral agreement was signed by Switzerland and Sri Lanka in January 1994 on this subject. In a subsequent exchange of letters between the Sri Lankan Government and UNHCR, as well as the Swiss Government and UNHCR, the Office agreed to act as a liaison between returnees and the Governments through passive monitoring of those returned by Switzerland. The return process is scheduled to commence in June 1994.

30. Serious threats to the safety of UNHCR staff late in 1993 compelled the Office to suspend its operation in the north of the country for some five months, until February 1994. Assurances given by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) about the safety of UNHCR personnel and property in Mannar and other northern districts led to a resumption of the operation and gave renewed impetus to the implementation of micro-projects in Killinochi and Mullaitivu which had otherwise fallen short of planned targets for 1993. Meanwhile, the Government undertook to escort food convoys to IDPs in Mannar district, a task that had hitherto come to be seen as the responsibility of UNHCR. The brief suspension of its operation also led the Office to review its modus operandi, strengthen staff safety measures and work towards reducing dependency among long-standing beneficiaries of UNHCR programmes. While continuing to monitor closely the conflict that curtails the ability of aid agencies to operate freely in the north, UNHCR is committed to reintegration projects that promote normalization. A planning figure of 20,000 returnees has been adopted for 1995, while the emphasis on micro-projects will shift definitively from rehabilitation activities to income-generating activities. This should also imply many more possibilities of reintegration into their own communities for returnees and IDPs now living in the Open Relief Centres, with a consequent scaling down of UNHCR operations in these Centres.

31. The previous appeal for this Special Operation was made in June 1992 for an amount of $ 6,221,700 to cover an 18-month period until June 1993. The generous response of $ 9,026,381 to this appeal enabled the Office to cover the costs of the operation for 12 months longer than foreseen, until June 1994. A new appeal for $ 12,969,700 has been launched to cover the next 18-month period from July 1994 to December 1995.

Repatriation from Bangladesh to Myanmar

32. Following the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Government of the Union of Myanmar (GOUM) and UNHCR on 5 November 1993, preparations were made to facilitate larger scale movements of refugees volunteering to return from Bangladesh to their country of origin, Myanmar. Of the initial population of 250,000 refugees in Bangladesh, some 54,000 persons had returned since September 1992 under a bilateral arrangement between Bangladesh and Myanmar.

33. A total of five reception centres are to be used, of which one - Kanyinchaung - became operational on 30 April when the first movement of 189 persons took place. Movements came to an abrupt halt, however, when on 2 May a cyclone caused extensive

damage to departure facilities in Bangladesh and reception facilities in Myanmar. Speedy repairs allowed movements to resume on 26 May, when 80 persons arrived in Kanyinchaung. All other reception centres become operational in mid-July, increasing the capacity to 2,900 persons per week, which will be further increased to 3,400 persons per week in early August, when the construction or repair of all facilities will have been completed.

34. The repatriants are cleared by GOUM prior to departure, on the basis of lists provided by the Government of Bangladesh, of which to-date some 135,000 persons have been cleared. UNHCR staff in Bangladesh carry out individual interviews to ensure the voluntary nature of their return. Returnee families are provided with a repatriation kit, consisting of basic necessities, upon departure. Individual cash grants of Kyat 2,000 per person (equivalent to approximately $20), additional housing material grants of Kyat 2,000 per family, and a transportation allowance to the village of origin of Kyat 100 per person is provided upon arrival. Returnee registration is verified by GOUM at the reception centre prior to the issuance of an identity card. WFP provides each returnee with two months' food rations. For vulnerable cases, transportation to the village of origin is provided. Freedom of movement is guaranteed for all registered returnees and residents of Rakhine State.

35. In addition, small-scale reintegration projects are being implemented in order to improve the livelihood of local communities including the returnees. These projects are mainly carried out in the townships of origin of the returnees, namely Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Rathidaung. Immediate priority areas are health and water/sanitation.

36. Cooperation from the implementing partner in Myanmar, the Immigration and Manpower Department, has been excellent. Indications are that the GOUM wants the repatriation programme to be successful not only in logistical terms but more so in creating an environment through the reintegration projects which will help prevent a future outflow.

37. A joint UNHCR/WFP Appeal covering all aspects of the operation in both Bangladesh and Myanmar for 1994 and 1995 was launched in December 1993. A total of $ 38 million was requested of which $34.1 million represent UNHCR requirements. The response from donors has been positive, and contributions totalled $ 11.5 million at the end of May 1994.

38. UNHCR expenditure and allocations for assistance in Asia and Oceania in 1993 totalled $ 144.4. million, of which $ 58.5. million was made available from General Programme funds and $ 85.9. million from Special Programme funds. The initial 1994 General Programmes target approved by the forty-third session of the Executive Committee was $ 49.9 million, while the revised 1994 General Programmes appropriation is $ 53 million. The amount required for Special Programmes in 1994 was estimated at $ 87.5 million at mid-year. The proposed 1995 General Programmes requirement is $ 44.5 million.

39. Further details on the country programmes in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Sri Lanka can be found under the chapter for "Other Countries in Asia", whereas details on the country programmes in Cambodia and Viet Nam are provided under separate country chapters.

ANNEX I
PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMINISTRATION (PSA) AND
PROJECT PERSONNEL (PPE) EXPENDITURE FOR 1993
(By country or area and object of expenditure, in thousands of United States dollars)

ASIA & OCEANIA

COUNTRY or AREA	SOURCE OF FUNDS	CATEGORY OF COSTS			OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE					
		PSA	PPE	TOTAL	STAFF COSTS	TRAVEL	CONTRACT SERVICES	OPERATING EXPENSES	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	OTHERS
Bangladesh	GP		2,741	2,741	2,210	103	1	238	37	152
	SP	103		103	103					
Cambodia	SP	24	4,654	4,678	3,812	128		574	28	136
China	GP	282		282	211	25		26	3	17
	SP	120		120	118	2				
Hong Kong	GP	657	611	1,268	1,235	3		26	4	
	SP		977	977	874	16	1	72	3	11
Indonesia	GP	280		280	250	8		18	4	
	SP	38	588	626	461	59		98	8	
Malaysia	GP	464		464	421	1		40	2	
	SP		316	316	267	8		35	5	1
Nepal	GP	232	954	1,186	854	46		155	16	115
	SP	101		101	101					
Philippines	GP	340	247	587	423	8		148	8	
	SP	137	390	527	472	24	3	16	7	5
Thailand	GP	1,273	1,392	2,665	2,355	54	2	236	16	
	SP	124	1,931	2,055	1,692	112	1	213	22	15
Viet Nam	SP	66	1,299	1,365	1,103	80		113	33	36
Other Countries	GP	1,950	2,086	4,036	2,856	101	226	762	42	49
	SP	409	2,650	3,059	2,095	141	191	343	31	258
Australia and New Zealand	GP	535		535	310	56	19	133	8	9
	SP	44	329	373	310	28		31	4	
SUB-TOTAL	GP	6,013	8,031	14,044	11,125	405	248	1,784	140	342
	SP	1,166	13,134	14,300	11,408	598	196	1,495	141	462
TOTAL		7,179	21,165	28,344	22,533	1,003	444	3,279	281	804

ANNEX I a
PROGRAMME DELIVERY (PD) COSTS
1994 REVISED BUDGET
(By country or area and object of expenditure, in thousands of United States dollars)

ASIA & OCEANIA

COUNTRY or AREA	SOURCES OF FUNDS			OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE					
	GP	SP	TOTAL	STAFF COSTS	TRAVEL	CONTRACT SERVICES	OPERATING EXPENSES	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	OTHERS
Bangladesh	2,467	526	2,993	2,192	139	6	300	96	260
Cambodia		1,206	1,206	953	59	2	161	30	1
China	167		167	135	16	1	13	2	
Hong Kong	1,172	969	2,141	2,026	24	1	80	9	1
Indonesia	413	321	734	547	59	2	104	13	9
Malaysia	615	226	841	669	36	1	100	7	28
Nepal	1,205		1,205	874	56	2	138	3	105
Philippines	698	324	1,022	683	84	1	197	35	22
Thailand	2,488	913	3,401	3,008	84	1	254	45	9
Viet Nam		1,599	1,599	1,239	89	2	140	48	81
Other Countries	3,428	4,854	8,282	5,559	809	27	1,313	116	458
Australia and New Zealand	683	211	894	598	161	3	121	10	1
TOTAL	13,336	11,149	24,485	18,483	1,616	49	2,921	441	975

ANNEX I a
PROGRAMME DELIVERY (PD) COSTS
1995 INITIAL BUDGET
(By country or area and object of expenditure, in thousands of United States dollars)

ASIA & OCEANIA

COUNTRY or AREA	SOURCES OF FUNDS			OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE						VARIATION OVER 1994/REV + (-)
	GP	SP	TOTAL	STAFF COSTS	TRAVEL	CONTRACT SERVICES	OPERATING EXPENSES	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	OTHERS	
Bangladesh	1,433	1,302	2,735	2,148	145	7	262	96	77	(258)
Cambodia		643	643	529	21	1	77	14	1	(563)
China	167		167	135	16	1	13	2		0
Hong Kong	1,099	558	1,657	1,542	24	1	80	9	1	(484)
Indonesia	287	122	409	322	25	1	47	6	8	(325)
Malaysia	581	38	619	473	36	1	99	7	3	(222)
Nepal	1,073		1,073	793	59	2	137	30	52	(132)
Philippines	690	112	802	483	84	1	193	35	6	(220)
Thailand	2,253	399	2,652	2,325	67	1	221	35	3	(749)
Viet Nam		1,536	1,536	1,241	74	2	137	48	34	(63)
Other Countries	3,297	4,472	7,769	5,520	709	27	1,166	117	230	(513)
Australia and New Zealand	754	130	884	597	152	3	122	9	1	(10)
SUB-TOTAL	11,634	9,312	20,946	16,108	1,412	48	2,554	408	416	(3,539)
1995 (INITIAL)	11,634	9,312	20,946	16,108	1,412	48	2,554	408	416	
INCREASE (DECREASE)*	(1,702)	(1,837)	(3,539)	(2,375)	(204)	(1)	(367)	(33)	(559)	
1994 (REVISED)	13,336	11,149	24,485	18,483	1,616	49	2,921	441	975	

*1995 (INITIAL) against 1994 (REVISED)

ANNEX II a

PROGRAMME DELIVERY STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN ASIA & OCEANIA

(in work-years)

ASIA & OCEANIA		1994 (revised)										1995 (initial)										Increase (decrease) over total
		D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	
AUSTRALIA	PD-GP/EP	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	–	2.0	0.4	3.0	5.4	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	–	2.0	–	3.0	5.0	
	PD-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	1.5	–	1.5	0.6	1.5	3.6	–	–	–	–	2.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	6.0	
	PD-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	0.5	1.0	1.5	–	0.5	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	
	Total	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	11.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	11.0	0.0
BANGLADESH	PD-GP/EP	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	–	5.0	–	13.0	18.0	–	1.0	1.0	–	1.0	–	3.0	–	5.0	8.0	
	PD-GP/TP	–	–	1.0	1.5	7.0	1.0	10.5	–	35.0	45.5	–	–	1.0	1.0	4.0	–	6.0	–	7.0	13.0	
	PD-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	3.0	–	3.0	–	11.5	14.5	–	–	–	2.0	6.0	1.0	9.0	–	46.5	55.5	
	Total	0.0	1.0	2.0	2.5	12.0	1.0	18.5	0.0	59.5	78.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	11.0	1.0	18.0	0.0	58.5	76.5	(1.5)
CAMBODIA	PD-SP/TP	–	–	1.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	8.0	–	20.0	28.0	–	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	–	9.0	13.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	8.0	0.0	20.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	9.0	13.0	(15.0)
CHINA	PD-GP/EP	–	–	1.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	
	PD-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	0.3	–	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	1.0	–	1.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.7
HONG KONG	PD-GP/EP	–	1.0	1.0	–	3.0	–	5.0	–	7.0	12.0	–	1.0	1.0	–	2.5	–	4.5	–	7.0	11.5	
	PD-SP/TP	–	–	–	2.3	4.0	–	6.3	–	–	6.3	–	–	–	1.0	2.5	–	3.5	–	–	3.5	
	Total	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.3	7.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	7.0	18.3	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	7.0	15.0	0.0
INDIA	PD-GP/EP	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	2.0	2.0	6.7	10.7	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	2.0	2.0	7.0	11.0	
	PD-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	1.0	–	1.0	
	PD-SP/TP	–	–	–	1.0	–	2.0	3.0	–	4.0	7.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	2.0	3.0	–	4.0	7.0	
	Total	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	10.7	17.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	11.0	19.0	1.3
INDONESIA	PD-GP/EP	–	–	1.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	2.0	3.0	–	–	1.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	2.0	3.0	
	PD-GP/TP	–	–	–	0.5	–	–	0.5	–	4.0	4.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	4.0	4.0	
	PD-SP/TP	–	–	–	0.5	2.0	–	2.5	–	1.0	3.5	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	7.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	6.0	8.0	(3.0)

ASIA & OCEANIA		1994 (revised)										1995 (initial)										Increase (decrease) over total
		D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	
JAPAN	PD-GP/EP	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	–	5.0	10.0	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	–	5.0	10.0	
	PD-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	
	PD-SP/TP	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	2.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	2.0	
	Total	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	12.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	12.0	0.0
LAOS	PD-SP/TP	–	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	–	3.0	–	13.0	16.0	–	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	–	3.0	–	10.0	13.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	13.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	10.0	13.0	(3.0)
MALAYSIA	PD-GP/EP	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	–	2.0	2.0	9.0	13.0	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	–	2.0	2.0	5.0	9.0	
	PD-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	4.0	5.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.5	1.5	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	13.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	6.5	10.5	(7.5)
MYANMAR	PD-SP/TP	–	–	1.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	8.0	4.0	25.0	37.0	–	–	1.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	8.0	4.0	25.0	37.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	8.0	4.0	25.0	37.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	8.0	4.0	25.0	37.0	0.0
NEPAL	PD-GP/EP	–	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	–	3.0	1.0	10.0	14.0	–	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	–	3.0	1.0	10.0	14.0	
	PD-GP/TP	–	–	–	1.0	4.0	–	5.0	1.0	20.2	26.2	–	–	–	1.0	3.0	–	4.0	1.0	19.0	24.0	
	PD-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	5.0	0.0	8.0	2.0	30.2	40.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	7.0	2.0	29.0	38.0	(2.2)
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PD-GP/EP	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	2.0	3.0	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	2.0	3.0	
	PD-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	0.5	–	–	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	–	1.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	2.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	0.5
PHILIPPINES	PD-GP/EP	–	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	–	3.0	2.0	4.0	9.0	–	–	1.0	1.0	0.5	–	2.5	2.0	3.5	8.0	
	PD-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	2.0	–	2.0	–	2.0	4.0	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	2.0	3.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	5.0	2.0	6.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	3.5	2.0	5.5	11.0	(2.0)
SINGAPORE	PD-GP/EP	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	2.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	2.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0

ASIA & OCEANIA		1994 (revised)										1995 (initial)										Increase (decrease) over total
		D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	D2 L7	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	
SRI LANKA	PD-SP/TP	–	–	1.0	1.0	6.0	–	8.0	1.0	25.9	34.9	–	–	1.0	1.0	6.0	–	8.0	1.0	26.0	35.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	0.0	8.0	1.0	25.9	34.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	0.0	8.0	1.0	26.0	35.0	0.1
THAILAND	PD-GP/EP	–	1.0	1.0	0.7	4.0	–	6.7	7.0	14.0	27.7	–	1.0	1.0	–	4.0	–	6.0	6.0	14.0	26.0	
	PD-GP/TP	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	3.0	5.0	9.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	2.0	4.0	7.0	
	PD-SP/TP	–	–	1.0	2.0	3.5	1.0	7.5	–	3.0	10.5	–	–	0.5	2.0	1.5	0.5	4.5	–	3.0	7.5	
	Total	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.7	7.5	1.0	15.2	10.0	22.0	47.2	0.0	1.0	1.5	3.0	5.5	0.5	11.5	8.0	21.0	40.5	(6.7)
VIETNAM	PD-SP/TP	–	–	1.0	2.0	3.0	6.0	12.0	0.6	12.2	24.8	–	–	1.0	2.0	3.0	6.0	12.0	1.0	21.0	34.0	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	6.0	12.0	0.6	12.2	24.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	6.0	12.0	1.0	21.0	34.0	9.2
	PD-GP/EP	0.0	6.0	9.0	7.7	14.0	1.0	37.7	14.4	76.7	128.8	0.0	6.0	9.0	6.0	12.0	1.0	34.0	13.0	64.5	111.5	
	PD-GP/TP	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	12.5	1.5	19.0	4.9	65.7	89.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	9.0	2.0	15.0	6.0	36.0	57.0	
	PD-SP/TP	0.0	0.0	6.0	15.8	31.0	14.0	66.8	5.6	123.1	195.5	0.0	0.0	5.5	15.0	24.0	13.5	58.0	6.0	149.0	213.0	
GRAND TOTAL		0.0	6.0	16.0	27.5	57.5	16.5	123.5	24.9	265.5	413.9	0.0	6.0	15.5	24.0	45.0	16.5	107.0	25.0	249.5	381.5	(32.4)

PD = Programme Delivery
GP = General Programmes
SP = Special Programmes

EP = Established Posts
TP = Temporary Posts
NO = Professional National Officer
GS = General Service Staff

ANNEX I b
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT (AS) COSTS
1994 REVISED BUDGET
(By country or area and object of expenditure, in thousands of United States dollars)

ASIA & OCEANIA

COUNTRY or AREA	SOURCES OF FUNDS			OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE					
	GP	SP	TOTAL	STAFF COSTS	TRAVEL	CONTRACT SERVICES	OPERATING EXPENSES	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	OTHERS
Bangladesh	372	45	417	325	20	1	39	7	25
Cambodia		194	194	135	15		33	11	
China	134	86	220	185	19		13	2	1
Hong Kong	321	146	467	438	4		23	2	
Indonesia	35		35	19			14	2	
Malaysia	140		140	115			23	2	
Nepal	135	83	218	176	10		20	4	8
Philippines	55	127	182	159	6		14	3	
Thailand	412	236	648	476	42	6	104	20	
Viet Nam		184	184	182	2				
Other Countries	1,001	969	1,970	1,095	208	194	301	29	143
Australia and New Zealand	116	25	141	56	16	10	49	4	6
TOTAL	2,721	2,095	4,816	3,361	342	211	633	86	183

ANNEX I b
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT (AS) COSTS
1995 INITIAL BUDGET
(By country or area and object of expenditure, in thousands of United States dollars)

ASIA & OCEANIA

COUNTRY or AREA	SOURCES OF FUNDS			OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE						VARIATION OVER 1994/REV + (-)
	GP	SP	TOTAL	STAFF COSTS	TRAVEL	CONTRACT SERVICES	OPERATING EXPENSES	SUPPLIES & MATERIALS	OTHERS	
Bangladesh	262	128	390	329	14		39	8		(27)
Cambodia		44	44	18	5		16	5		(150)
China	133	86	219	185	18		13	2	1	(1)
Hong Kong	320	147	467	438	4		23	2		0
Indonesia	30		30	19			10	1		(5)
Malaysia	122		122	97			23	2		(18)
Nepal	132	83	215	176	12		22	5		(3)
Philippines	55	127	182	159	6		14	3		0
Thailand	343	186	529	384	32	4	92	17		(119)
Viet Nam		302	302	300	2					118
Other Countries	954	855	1,809	1,082	197	195	260	30	45	(161)
Australia and New Zealand	109	25	134	56	15	10	49	4		(7)
SUB-TOTAL	2,460	1,983	4,443	3,243	305	209	561	79	46	(373)

1995 (INITIAL)	2,460.0	1,983.0	4,443.0	3,243.0	305.0	209.0	561.0	79.0	46.0	
INCREASE (DECREASE)*	(261.0)	(112.0)	(373.0)	(118.0)	(37.0)	(2.0)	(72.0)	(7.0)	(137.0)	
1994 (REVISED)	2,721.0	2,095.0	4,816.0	3,361.0	342.0	211.0	633.0	86.0	183.0	

*1995 (INITIAL) against 1994 (REVISED)

ANNEX II b

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN ASIA & OCEANIA

(in work-years)

ASIA & OCEANIA		1994 (revised)											1995 (initial)											Increase (decrease) over total (excl.JPO)
		D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT	JPO	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT	JPO	
		L7	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2				all		L7	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2				all		
AUSTRALIA	AS-GP/EP	–	–	–	–	–		0.0	–	1.0	1.0		–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0		
	AS-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
BANGLADESH	AS-GP/EP	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	5.0	6.0		–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	4.0	5.0		
	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	0.6	0.6	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	2.0	2.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	5.6	6.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	6.0	7.0	0.0	0.4
CAMBODIA	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	0.5	–	–	0.5	–	6.5	7.0		–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	3.0	3.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	6.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	(4.0)
CHINA	AS-GP/EP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0		–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0		
	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.5	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0
HONG KONG	AS-GP/EP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	4.0	4.0		–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	4.0	4.0		
	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	–	1.0		–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	–	1.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
INDIA	AS-GP/EP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	5.3	5.3		–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	5.0	5.0		
	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.7	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	5.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.7	(0.3)
INDONESIA	AS-GP/EP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0		–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
JAPAN	AS-GP/EP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	2.0	2.0		–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	2.0	2.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
LAOS	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	5.0	5.0	1.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	5.0	5.0	0.2	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.2	0.0

ASIA & OCEANIA		1994 (revised)											1995 (initial)											Increase (decrease) over total (excl. JPO)
		D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT	JPO	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT	JPO	
		L7	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2				all		L7	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2				all		
MALAYSIA	AS-GP/EP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	1.0	2.8	3.8		–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	(0.8)
MYANMAR	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	3.0	4.0	0.9	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	3.0	4.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	4.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
NEPAL	AS-GP/EP	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	3.0	4.0		–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	3.0	4.0		
	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.4	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	4.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	4.0	0.4	0.0
PHILIPPINES	AS-GP/EP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	1.0	–	1.0		–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	1.0	–	1.0		
	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	1.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.8	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.0
SINGAPORE	AS-GP/EP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0		–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
SRI LANKA	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	3.6	4.6	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	4.0	5.0	0.7	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.6	4.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	5.0	0.7	0.4
THAILAND	AS-GP/EP	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	8.8	9.8		–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	6.0	7.0		
	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	1.0	0.5	1.5	–	–	1.5	1.0	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	0.3	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	2.5	0.0	8.8	11.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	6.0	8.0	0.3	(3.3)
VIETNAM	AS-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	0.5	–	0.5	–	6.3	6.8	0.6	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	11.0	12.0		
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	6.3	6.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	11.0	12.0	0.0	5.2
TOTAL	AS-GP/EP	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	34.9	39.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	30.0	35.0	0.0	
	AS-SP/TP	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.5	1.5	5.5	0.0	25.0	30.5	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	5.0	0.0	28.0	33.0	3.8	
GRAND TOTAL		0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	4.5	1.5	8.5	2.0	59.9	70.4	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.0	1.0	8.0	2.0	58.0	68.0	3.8	(2.4)

AS = Administrative support
GP = General Programmes
SP = Special Programmes
EP = Established Posts
TP = Temporary Posts

JPO = Junior Professional Officer
NO = Professional National Officer
GS = General Service Staff

UNITED
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A

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16 August 1994

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-fifth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

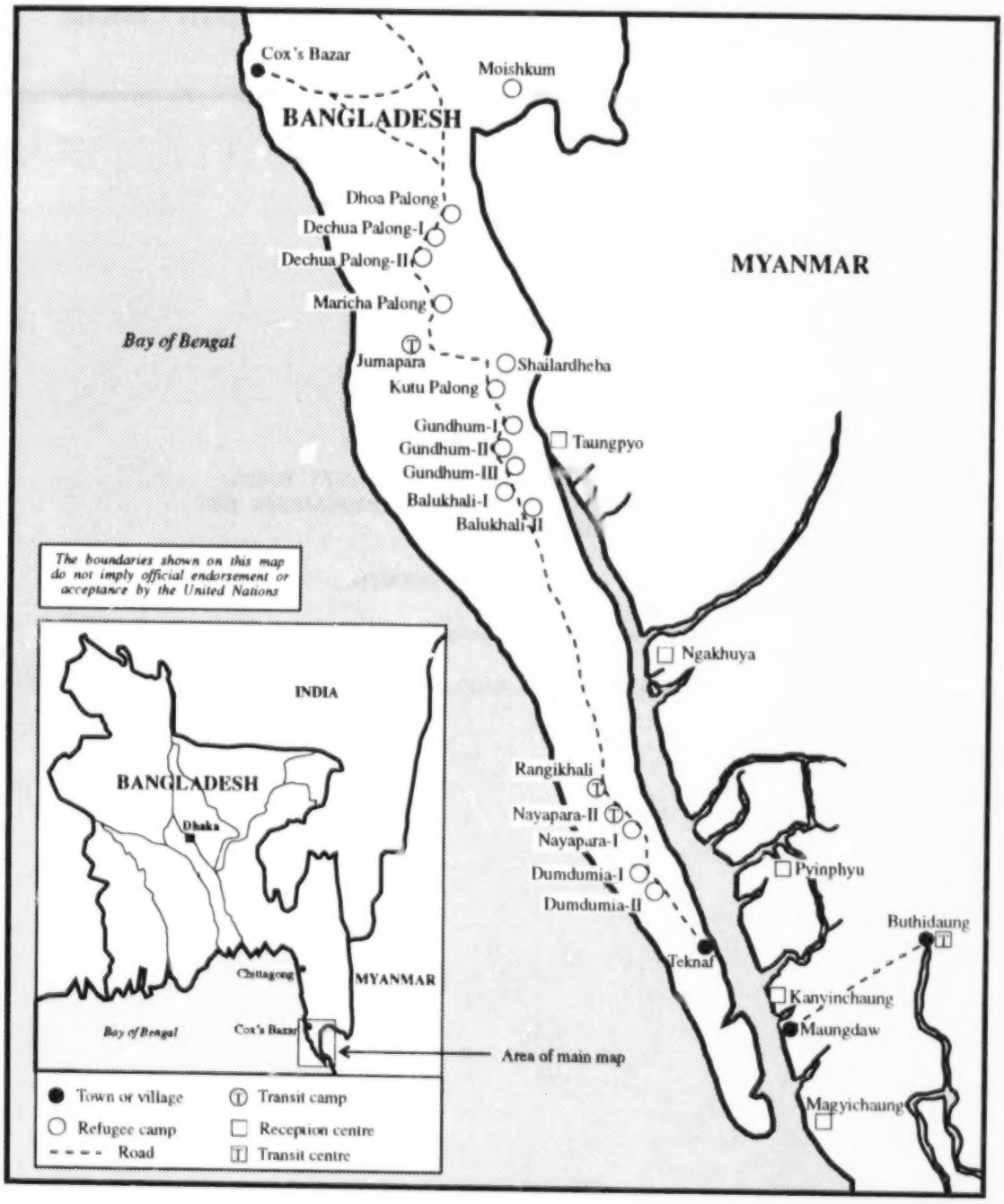
PART II. ASIA AND OCEANIA

Section 2 - Bangladesh

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94- 03233

BANGLADESH


Cox's Bazar
Moishkum
BANGLADESH
Dhoa Palong
Dechua Palong-I
Dechua Palong-II
MYANMAR
Maricha Palong
Bay of Bengal
Jumapara
Shailardheba
Kutu Palong
Gundhum-I
Gundhum-II
Gundhum-III
Taungpyo
Balukhali-I
Balukhali-II
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
Ngakhuya
INDIA
BANGLADESH
Dhaka
Rangikhali
Nayapara-II
Nayapara-I
Dumdumia-I
Dumdumia-II
Pyinphyu
Buthidaung
Teknaf
Chittagong
MYANMAR
Kanyinchaung
Bay of Bengal
Cox's Bazar
Maungdaw
Area of main map
Magyichaung
Town or village
Transit camp
Refugee camp
Reception centre
Road
Transit centre

II.2 BANGLADESH

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. At the end of 1993, 198,786 refugees from Rakhine State, Myanmar, were accommodated in 18 camps in Cox's Bazar and Bandarban districts. The majority of the refugees were rural labourers. In addition, 167 urban refugees, mostly from Somalia and Myanmar, were assisted in Dhaka.

Country of Origin	Number 1/1/93	Number 1/1/94	Percent Total of which M/F/C*	Location	Type of assistance
Refugees from Myanmar in camps	244,806	198,786	49/51/56	Cox's Bazar and Bandarban districts	Care & Maintenance Repatriation
Somalia	155	122	70/30/24	Predominantly in Dhaka	Care & Maintenance
Iraq	3	2	100/-/-	Dhaka	Care & Maintenance
Islamic Republic of Iran	3	2	57/43/57	Dhaka	Care & Maintenance
Other refugees from Myanmar	7	37	76/24/22	Dhaka	Care & Maintenance
Sri Lanka	4	4	50/50/0	Dhaka	Care & Maintenance
Sudan	1	-	-/-/-	Dhaka	-

* Under 18 years of age

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

2. The signature of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR in May 1993 established the basis for UNHCR's participation in the voluntary repatriation to Myanmar which is further elaborated upon in the Overview of Developments in the Region and Regional Special Programmes (A/AC.96/825/Part II/1) It also defined UNHCR's assistance role towards refugees in the camps, provided for increased access by UNHCR to the camps and in refugee-impacted areas, and highlighted the responsibilities of the various parties according protection to refugees.

3. An assistance package comprising over a hundred small-scale projects was designed for refugee-impacted areas, and some $ 3 million committed for their implementation. A document for a multi-year forestry replantation and rehabilitation project was finalised and submitted to donors.

Programme objectives and priorities

4. Priority is given to the voluntary repatriation of refugees from Myanmar which is expected to continue in 1994 and 1995; attention will also focus on sustaining the level of care provided to the population remaining in the camps, and to maintaining previously established services. Similarly, the care and maintenance of the urban caseload will continue until their voluntary repatriation or resettlement can be organized. The implementation of projects to assist the local population affected by the refugee presence and to protect the environment will receive special attention.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

5. The Ministry of Relief is the focal point for assistance to refugees and has appointed a Commissioner to coordinate the efforts of the technical ministries concerned. The Government is assisted by Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) of France and Holland, Save the Children Fund (UK), World Concern, Gonoshasthaya Kendra (GK), OXFAM, Concern Bangladesh, and Terre des Hommes in the sectors of health, sanitation and water supply in the camps. At the request of the Government and UNHCR, the World Food Programme (WPF) provides the major components of the food basket which in turn is distributed by the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society in collaboration with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The implementing partner for assistance to the urban caseload is the Dhaka Asania Mission, and responsibility for implementing projects in refugee affected areas rests with an inter-departmental committee headed by the Ministry of Relief.

General Programmes

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

6. Prior to the signing of the MOU with the Government, the absence of a clear legal framework defining the respective roles of the parties concerned and UNHCR access to refugee camps slowed down the pace of implementation of programmes, in particular in relation to shelter, as a result of which some 11,000 persons remained inadequately housed. The problem was aggravated by severe storms early in

the year. Whilst there were no serious problems in the sectors of health and nutrition, the health status in the transit centres gave cause for concern since non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were not allowed access there until the end of 1993. The introduction of blended food as part of the general food basket, although delayed by several months, had a positive impact on this situation. The plan to produce blended food locally ran into logistical problems, however, and production did not begin during this period.

7. A programme to provide compressed rice husks as fuel to the refugees was introduced in an effort to prevent further denuding of forest land in the vicinity of the camps. Two refugee camps were shut down as the population decreased towards the end of the year because of the repatriation, and an expensive water trucking operation was terminated when a new water source was identified. The Office faced major delays in the delivery of relief goods due to difficulties in clearing goods through customs. Finally, with regard to the urban caseload, only three refugees were resettled, while the rest received subsistence allowance as planned.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

Emergency Fund

8. $ 25,000 were allocated to assist the Government of Bangladesh in its relief efforts following the cyclone of 2 May 1994.

Care and maintenance

9. Programme emphasis will continue to be on maintaining a satisfactory standard of health, nutrition, sanitation and drinking water in the camps. The reconstruction of shelters has assumed added importance after the devastating cyclone that hit the camps on 2 May 1994 with winds up to 250 km per hour which flattened 80 to 90 per cent of refugee shelters and administrative structures in many camps. The Sub-Office, prepared for such an emergency, was able to implement its contingency plans speedily. Plans have now been made for the reconstruction of the damaged facilities in all 18 camps. The subsistence allowance to urban refugees continues along with basic medical coverage, counselling, skills training and primary education.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

10. With priority being given to the voluntary repatriation of refugees from Myanmar, the Office foresees a much reduced allocation in the sectors of water supply, sanitation, health, shelter and the supply of non-food items, as refugees leave for home and camps are progressively shut down. Simultaneously, subsistence allowances and related assistance are planned for an urban caseload of 170 refugees at the same level as in the previous year.

11. The sectoral breakdown for the initial and revised 1994 and the initial 1995 care and maintenance allocations is as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1994	Revised 1994	Initial 1995
Food	177,980	510,792	198,249
Transport/logistics	367,226	214,532	169,722
Domestic needs	3,357,697	2,776,387	1,434,940
Water	367,620	240,167	166,907
Sanitation	1,534,390	1,332,941	747,688
Health/nutrition	2,703,985	2,852,419	1,916,866
Shelter	2,871,410	2,241,217	1,230,101
Community services	146,115	23,228	20,759
Education	204,862	6,532	62,095
Legal assistance	101,485	86,583	63,797
Agency op. support	1,811,530	1,574,502	1,240,476
Project personnel	2,549,700	0	0
Programme Delivery	0	2,467,000	1,433,000
Total	$ 16,194,000	$ 14,326,300	$ 8,684,600

Special Programmes

Education Account

12. Nine university students were attending medical and dental classes in the 1992/1993 academic year; the scholarship grant to two of them was terminated on the basis of poor performance. In the current academic year, there is provision for seven scholarships, to be granted in 1995.

Other Trust Funds

13. As a result of UNHCR's negotiations with the Governments of Bangladesh and Myanmar, an agreed framework was established for the voluntary repatriation of Muslim residents of Rakhine State in Myanmar who had sought refuge in camps in Cox's Bazar in 1991-1992. Two tripartite MOUs established the legal framework, one signed in Dhaka on 12 May 1993, and one in Yangon on 5 November 1993. A joint appeal was launched with WFP in December 1993 for funds to cover the logistics of return, a repatriation kit, and small-scale community-based development projects to assist returnees in their reintegration. Initial individual repatriation movements were monitored by UNHCR, and constitute already 20 per cent of the total refugee population. Larger scale organised return movements have started. A UNHCR Liaison Office was established in Yangon which includes a field presence in Rakhine State to monitor the return of refugees in safety and dignity.

14. The most important aspect of the repatriation is the community-based reintegration programme. Its main objective is to improve the economic and social life of the population in Rakhine State while at the same time fostering better relations between the authorities and the residents with the aim of providing an anchor preventing future outflows. Its focus will be on five priority areas: water and sanitation, health, agriculture and fisheries, education and other income generating activities. More details on the returnee programme are provided under the Overview of Developments in the Region and Regional Special Programmes (A/AC.96/825/Part II/1).

15. A special programme of assistance to affected local communities in Bangladesh was approved in May 1993, and the Government appointed a Project Coordinator to elaborate on the proposals prepared earlier by a consultant, and to oversee their implementation. Of 109 projects proposed by the consultant, 80 have been selected, of which 20 have been completed and a further 30 are near completion. Despite a slow start, these projects, aimed at improving health and educational facilities and at promoting public works, have fostered goodwill among the beneficiaries, and have already noticeably reduced tensions between the refugees and the local population. Taking into account the present rate of implementation, all projects should be completed in the course of 1995. A contribution in kind of wheat soya blend was received from the EEC in 1993.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

16. Expenditures in Bangladesh increased significantly in the second half of 1993 given the expansion of UNHCR's presence and range of activities in the camps, the establishment of camp offices, and UNHCR's involvement in facilitating the voluntary repatriation of refugees to Myanmar. In August 1993, a staffing review exercise was conducted. Subsequently, four additional local General Service posts for Branch Office Dhaka were approved with effect from December 1993, and five local General Service posts for Sub-Office Cox's Bazar from January 1994. The UNHCR operation in Bangladesh has significantly changed as a result of the involvement in the large-scale repatriation operation. Thus, plans were drawn up for staffing and other administrative needs of Sub-Office Cox's Bazar in support of the repatriation operation. Total needs in 1993 were therefore revised upwards under all budget chapters. With the appointment of new staff, including the rotation of staff, expenditures under common staff costs were higher than expected.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

17. The revised estimates are higher than the 1994 initial budget. This is mainly due to an increase in the number of staff, as a result of the creation of posts in 1993 and short-term staff who will be employed under temporary assistance. In addition, a further seven local General Service posts were pproved, effective 1 June 1994. Of these, one post of Finance Clerk has been created to strengthen the Dhaka Office. Posts created under the repatriation programme covered that of a Logistics and an EDP Assistant, two Secretaries and two Interpreters in the Sub-Office in Cox's Bazar. In the context of the continuing care and maintenance programme, one international food and nutrition specialist was employed on a temporary basis to provide necessary support on food issues, both to the Bangladesh and the Nepal programmes. In order better to meet the needs in south Asia and a number of other countries in the region in developing consistent policies and approaches on food assistance, a post for a Regional Food and Nutrition Coordinator, to be based in Dhaka, has been created, effective 1 July 1994.

18. Other increases, corresponding to the greater volume of programme activities, result from the relocation of Branch Office Dhaka to new office premises, thus increasing costs under general operating expenses. The requirements under the budget chapter for acquisition of furniture and equipment have also increased to

cover purchases of computers, printers and telecommunications equipment for the repatriation programme.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

19. With the creation of posts in 1994 and the anticipated consolidation and closure of camps occurring in late 1994 and in 1995, the requirement for temporary assistance will decrease in 1995. Staff costs are also estimated to be lower, as nine posts, including two Field Officer posts, are foreseen for discontinuation at 30 June 1994. Estimates for non-staff costs, particularly local travel, are maintained at similar levels as in 1994, while general operating expenses, mainly covering office premises and communication costs are lower than in 1994, being the second full year of repatriation programme activities.

20. The possibility of discontinuing at an earlier date in 1995 some of the local General Service posts, currently scheduled for discontinuation at the end of 1995, will be reviewed within the coming months, once the pace of repatriation and the pattern of closure and consolidation of camps becomes clearer.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN BANGLADESH

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
–	–	25.0	EMERGENCY FUND	–
14,934.9	16,194.0	11,859.3	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	7,251.6
801.0 a/	712.4	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
11.5 b/	–	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
12.4 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
–	–	2,467.0	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	1,433.0
15,759.8	**16,906.4**	**14,351.3**	**SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**8,684.6**
–	–	372.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	261.6
15,759.8	**16,906.4**	**14,723.3**	**TOTAL (1)**	**8,946.2**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
25.8	25.6	25.6	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 10 university scholarships	25.6
2,824.6	–	5,719.6	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Assistance to Myanmar refugees	3,917.3
–	–	526.0	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	1,301.6
–	–	5.2	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	88.2
103.4	38.6	40.0	Junior Professional Officer	40.0
2,953.8	**64.2**	**6,316.4**	**TOTAL (2)**	**5,372.7**
18,713.6	**16,970.6**	**21,039.7**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**14,318.9**

a/ of which US$ 800,000 incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation and US$ 980 against the Overall Allocation

b/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation

UNITED
NATIONS

A

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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

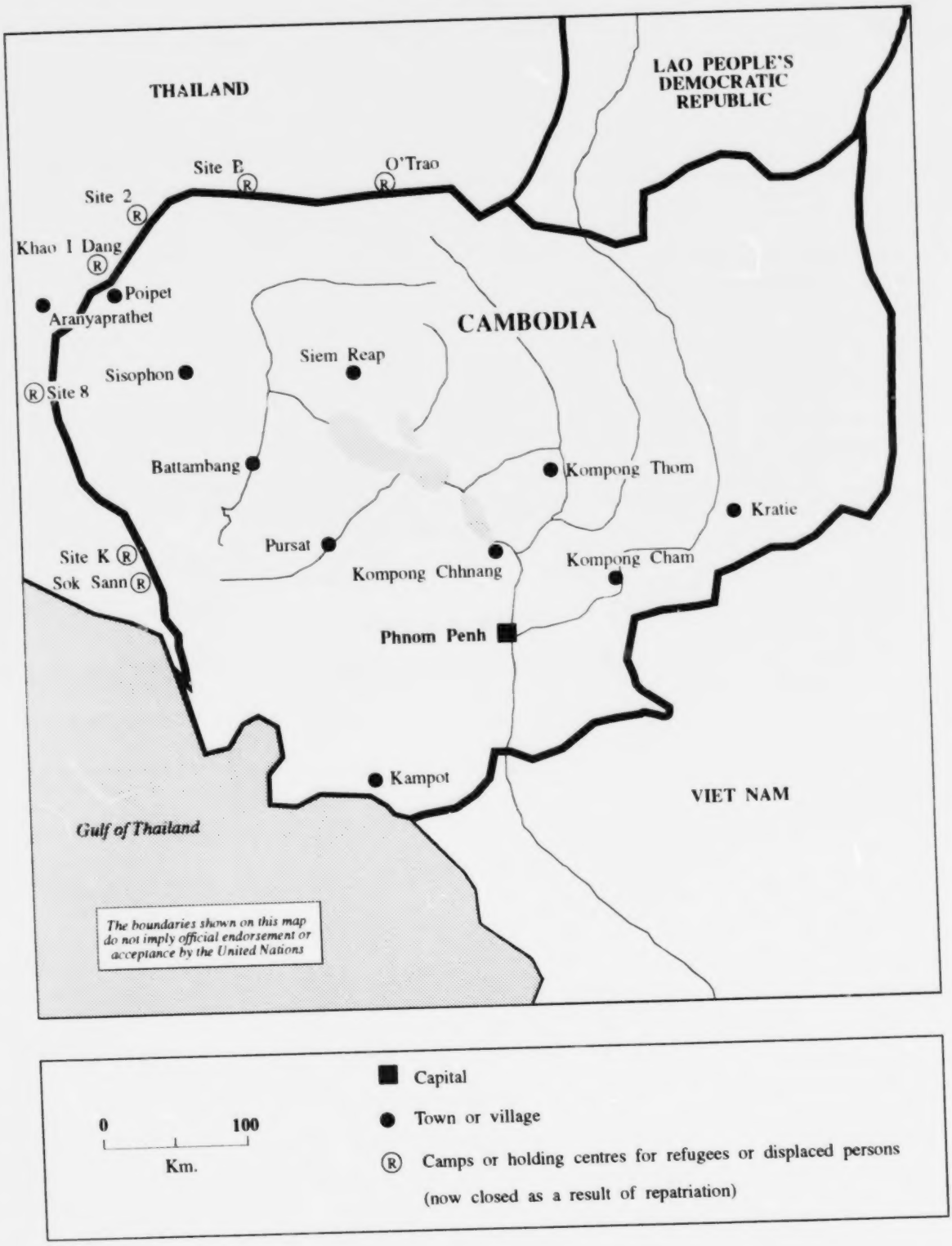
PART II. ASIA AND OCEANIA

Section 3 - Cambodia

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03123

CAMBODIA


THAILAND
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Site B
O'Trao
Site 2
Khao I Dang
Poipet
Aranyaprathet
CAMBODIA
Siem Reap
Sisophon
Site 8
Battambang
Kompong Thom
Kratie
Pursat
Site K
Sok Sann
Kompong Chhnang
Kompong Cham
Phnom Penh
Kampot
VIET NAM
Gulf of Thailand
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
Capital
Town or village
Camps or holding centres for refugees or displaced persons (now closed as a result of repatriation)
0
100
Km.

II.3 CAMBODIA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the returnee/refugee population

(a) **Returnees**

1. The main movement phase of the Cambodian repatriation operation was completed by 30 April 1993, in time for most returnees to participate in the May 1993 elections, in compliance with the Paris Peace Agreement of 23 October 1991.

2. During the period from January to April 1993, a total of 155,412 Cambodians returned to Cambodia, mainly from Thailand. The great majority, 133,474 persons, was processed through the reception centres set up by UNHCR in cooperation with the Cambodian Red Cross and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This number was higher than the anticipated 110,000 originally expected to repatriate.

3. Between 30 March 1992 and April 1993, a total of 387,180 persons had returned to Cambodia. This number can be broken down as follows: 385,172 from Thailand; 1,181 from Indonesia; 622 from Viet Nam and 205 from other countries. Of the total number of 387,180 who repatriated, 16,732 were not assisted by UNHCR as they returned spontaneously from the Thai-Cambodian border; 5,306 who had returned spontaneously sought and received UNHCR assistance; and 801 were repatriated by the Thai authorities and received UNHCR assistance. Between May 1993 and 31 May 1994, 279 Cambodians returned voluntarily to Cambodia.

4. The majority of the returnees went back to Battambang province which absorbed 114,736 persons; 92,848 returned to Banteay Meanchay province, 31,125 to Siem Reap, 28,010 to Kandal, 25,768 to Pursat and 16,058 to Takeo. The rest of the returnees were scattered among 15 other provinces. In total, 75 per cent of returnees went back to the four north-western provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap and Pursat where they constituted 15.26 per cent of the population. In the remaining provinces, returnees make up about 4 per cent of the population.

5. Most of the returnees originated from rural areas and had become semi-urban in the many years spent on the Thai-Cambodian border. The vast majority of returnees nevertheless returned to rural areas where they had family members and/or land.

6. It is noteworthy that the four Cambodian factions respected the freedom of choice of the place of return. Most returnees have chosen to return to areas controlled by the Government of Cambodia; 33,169 opted to return to areas then controlled by the "Front Uni National Pour un Cambodge Indépendant, Neutre, Pacifique et Coopératif" (FUNCINPEC); while 2,660 returned to areas under the control of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea.

7. Of the returnee population, 53 per cent were women, which represents the same percentage as that of the overall female population of Cambodia. Among the returnee women, special attention was given to the numerous female heads of household. Throughout the repatriation exercise, UNHCR placed considerable emphasis on ensuring women's participation in the implementation of projects, particularly in the field of health, food, water and sanitation. In addition, agencies funded by UNHCR endeavoured to employ up to 50 per cent of women in their projects.

8. At the time the repatriation started, the composition of the caseload in camps in Thailand was as follows: 92.6 per cent were below the age of 44, and 47 per cent below the age of 15. The average family size was 4.4 persons.

9. As far as reintegration assistance is concerned, and due to a shortage of arable land, the great majority of returnees (i.e. over 87 per cent) eventually opted for "Option C", namely cash assistance. Nearly seven per cent chose "Option B" (i.e. building materials with housing plot) whereas only some three per cent took advantage of "Option A", agricultural land.

(b) **Ethnic Vietnamese Cambodians**

10. By the end of 1993, no solution had been found for ethnic Vietnamese Cambodians who fled Cambodia following the March 1993 massacres. Some 6,000 were still stranded on the Cambodian/Vietnamese border. Their basic food needs were being met by the World Food Programme (WFP). UNHCR continued to monitor the situation and to advocate for durable solutions on their behalf.

(c) **Individual cases**

11. Some twenty individual cases who had been recognized as refugees under UNHCR's Mandate were in Cambodia by the end of 1993 and were being assisted pending the identificaiton of a durable solution.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

12. At the end of 1993, many returnees were still being assisted by UNHCR and the World Food Programme (WFP) mainly through the provision of the 400-day food allowance. Many returnees initially reached acceptable level of reintegration and security. However, this positive trend was subsequently reversed when the security in certain areas of the country became precarious and volatile during the first quarter of 1994. Renewed fighting erupted in March-April 1994 between government troops and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK) which led to some 60,000 persons becoming internally displaced in Battambang and Banteay Meanchay provinces (including an estimated 25 per cent returnees). In addition, some 26,000 sought temporary refuge in Thailand in order to escape the fighting and were subsequently returned to Cambodia. During the same period, many houses were destroyed and UNHCR-funded Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) were suspended. Thus, a rather satisfactory returnee situation became fragile and needed to be addressed.

13. At the second meeting of the International Committee on the Reconstruction of Cambodia, which took place on 10-11 March 1994 in Tokyo, contributions amounting to $ 777 million were announced for 1994 and 1995. Of this amount, pledges earmarked for demining activities by the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC) amounted to $ 15,770,700.

14. One of the main obstacles in achieving an acceptable level of self-sufficiency continued to be the lack of land available to those returnees who had chosen the land option (Option A). UNHCR continued to monitor the availability of land for returnees and the issuance of land tenure certificates.

15. The mass exodus of over 30,000 ethnic Vietnamese Cambodians took place before the May 1993 elections, and so far this group has not yet been able to return. 6,000 are stranded on the Cambodian/Vietnamese border and the remainder are in Viet Nam. Further attacks on ethnic Vietnamese took place in Cambodia in the first quarter of 1994. The fate of these ethnic Vietnamese is still unclear and important legislation on nationality/citizenship still needs to be adopted. UNHCR has indicated its preparedness to assist these groups to repatriate and reintegrate in their former places of residence.

Programme objectives and priorities

16. The main phase of the repatriation exercise was concluded in April 1993. However, there are still up to 6,800 Cambodians in Viet Nam, Indonesia, and Malaysia who are expected to return voluntarily and who will be assisted by UNHCR with transportation and reintegration.

17. UNHCR will also ensure that the basic needs of refugees recognized under the UNHCR Mandate are met pending the identification of durable solutions and that adequate safeguards on asylum are reflected in the new legislation.

18. UNHCR will provide limited assistance to the internally displaced persons (IDPs), thus complementing the assistance provided by WFP and other organizations with a view to avoiding a renewed exodus. UNHCR will also assist persons who find temporary shelter in Thailand whenever they return to Cambodia.

19. As far as the 6,000 ethnic Vietnamese stranded on the Cambodian/Vietnamese border are concerned, UNHCR will continue its monitoring role, advocate for durable solutions and will provide assistance upon their return.

20. Certain aspects of the reintegration of the 387,000 Cambodians who returned during the mass repatriation will be addressed, namely the provision of identity cards to all returnee families, the availability of agricultural land, the issuance of relevant land titles and the monitoring of vulnerable returnees who cannot sustain themselves when food assistance is discontinued. At the same time, UNHCR will ensure that longer term assistance to returnee communities and vulnerable returnees will be gradually absorbed by other international organizations and NGOs.

21. Seminars on the promotion of refugee law and doctrine will be implemented for government officials, human rights groups and NGOs.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

Inter-Agency arrangements

22. By virtue of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between UNHCR and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the UNDP Office for Project Services (OPS) had established Provincial Support Units in the key returnee provinces in 1992 and 1993. The OPS implemented the Cambodia Resettlement and Reintegration project (CARERE), which implemented and coordinated reintegration assistance to returnee communities in close cooperation with the UNHCR Field Offices.

23. UNDP continued to assume increased responsibility for the reintegration programme which had been started jointly with UNHCR.

24. WFP will continue to distribute the 400 day food supply to returnee families from other countries in the region. They will also provide food to those persons, including returnees, who have been identified under their Vulnerable Groups Programme (VGP). In addition, WFP will provide food to the ethnic Vietnamese Cambodians stranded at the Cambodian/Vietnamese border on the Bassac River, should they be authorized to return to their former places of residence. Finally, WFP will assist in transporting and distributing food to IDPs and returnees who were forced to move from unsafe areas as a result of the fighting, or to persons returned to Cambodia after having sought temporary refugee abroad.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

25. The Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) which played a vital role in the main phase of the repatriation operation will continue to be UNHCR's main implementing partner in a number of fields such as logistics and transport of the various groups of concern to UNHCR (new returnees, IDPs including returnees, Cambodians of Vietnamese ethnic origin). The CRC will also continue to issue ID cards and to distribute household kits to new returnees.

26. CONCERN will provide experienced local staff to assist UNHCR in monitoring the IDP situation and in preparing land for returnees in Banteay Meanchey and Siem Reap provinces. The Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) will provide assistance to asylum-seekers and persons recognized as refugees under the mandate of UNHCR. As far as extremely vulnerable families are concerned, the Cambodian Family Development Services (CFDS) will provide counselling and assistance.

Special Programmes

27. All activities in Cambodia continue to be covered under a Special Programme, the Cambodian Voluntary Repatriation Operation.

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

28. The number of persons repatriated in 1993 was higher than anticipated: 155,412 persons were processed through reception centres rather than the anticipated 110,000.

29. Over 5,000 IDPs, mostly returnee families, had to flee fighting at Yeah Ath located at the outskirts of a returnee settlement in an area controlled by the Party of Democratic Kampuchea (PDK). They were accommodated in the vacant UNHCR returnee reception centre in Banteay Meanchey province. Another 10,000 Cambodians, including many returnees, had also been displaced as a consequence of military conflict and were being monitored by UNHCR.

30. QIPs were implemented in 1993. However, the implementation period of many of the sub-projects had to be extended due to delays primarily because of security problems (numerous incidents involving threats against international staff and vehicle thefts involving violence). UNHCR nevertheless continued to monitor land preparation, QIPs implementation, ID card issuance and protection issues throughout 1993. CARERE, the main UNHCR partner in the rehabilitation, also faced delays in expanding its activities to additional provinces and in assuming the leading role in longer term development projects.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

31. In the first quarter of 1994, UNHCR's focus shifted from a pro-active to a more reactive monitoring role whenever feasible. However, the renewed fighting in March and April 1994 caused the internal displacement of some 60,000 IDPs, including some 25 per cent returnees, as well as the temporary flight to Thailand of some 26,000 persons. Thousands of homes and many QIPs were also destroyed. These developments were determining factors for UNHCR involvement and preparedness to respond to this emergency. In order to address this unexpected situation, operational programme activities in Cambodia had to be increased. At the same time and based on the MOU between UNHCR and UNDP, responsibility for medium to long term reintegration of returnees remained with UNDP. Food supply and distribution for returnees and IDPs continued to be assumed by WFP.

32. The situation of the 6,000 ethnic Vietnamese Cambodians on the border will be carefully monitored by UNHCR with a possible view to assisting in their return should this become an option. Their food supply is ensured by WFP.

33. In cooperation with the Cambodian Red Cross, the Secretariat of Rural Development and other agencies, provision has been made in 1994 to assist in the preparation of up to 3,000 hectares of land for returnees, and the issuance of up to 4,000 land titles for returnees. This had been delayed due to the insecure situation and re-mining activities.

34. The Cambodian Family Development Services (CFDS) will provide emergency assistance to especially vulnerable individuals whose number had increased as a direct result of recent fighting. The assistance provided will be oriented towards achieving self-sufficiency.

35. UNHCR will continue to assist new returnees from the region at a rate lower than anticipated. Promotion of refugee law will be carried out for government officials involving the United Nations Centre for Human Rights.

36. The redeployment of a substantial amount of surplus non-expendable property, notably vehicles and communication equipment, from Cambodia to UNHCR programmes in Mozambique and Myanmar proceeded as planned in early 1994. A limited number of vehicles were retained for WFP to ensure adequate food distribution and transportation.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

37. UNHCR will continue to be involved in activities in Cambodia throughout 1995. The remaining caseload of Cambodians in the region and elsewhere will have to be assisted upon return to Cambodia. Cambodians of ethnic Vietnamese origin may be returning to their former places of residence and assistance to asylum-seekers and recognized refugees will have to be addressed. Efforts will also aim at consolidating activities in the promotion of refugee law. As far as movements of internally displaced persons are concerned, UNHCR will complement, whenever necessary, the activities undertaken by other agencies involved.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

38. Expenditure under salaries were higher than expected as a result of the employment of temporary staff required in connection with the closure of the UNHCR Field-Offices in Sisophon, Siem Reap and Pursat towards the end of 1993, and taking into account also slight delays in the closures, due to military conflict and to CARERE taking over the lead role in the implementation of the medium to longer term development projects and reintegration efforts. As a result of the closure of these Field Offices, expenditures under all remaining budget chapters, mainly non-staff costs, general operating expenses and office supplies and materials were lower than expected.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

39. A reduction in staffing levels for UNHCR Cambodia is envisaged as of the second half of 1994 following the completion of the mass repatriation of Khmer refugees, the Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) towards reintegration, and the distribution of the 400-day food supplies to the returnees. In order to consolidate the completion of these activities and due to the uncertainty arising from the fragile politico-military situation, coupled with the existence of several thousands of ethnic Vietnamese on the Cambodian/Vietnamese border who might return to Cambodia at any time following the promulgation of the nationality/citizenship legislation in Cambodia, 16 temporary posts, including four international posts were extended in the Office of the Chief of Mission in Phnom Penh until 30 June 1994. At the same time, eight local temporary posts in the Sub-Office in Battambang were also extended for the same period. On the other hand, one international post of Administrative Secretary was discontinued as of 1 January 1994 and four posts, including one Senior Administrative Officer post and one JPO post are planned for discontinuation at 30 June 1994. As a result of these staffing changes, the net total 1994 revised requirements have increased, particularly under salaries and common staff costs.

40. Non-expendable property, comprising mainly equipment and vehicles which were used for the Cambodian repatriation operation have been redeployed to various UNHCR programmes outside Cambodia. Of the 141 vehicles identified as suitable for redeployment for other UNHCR operations, 56 vehicles were transported in phases to various destinations such as Bangladesh, the Lao Peole's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Mozambique, while 30 vehicles have been stored in Dubai for future deployment. Other non-expendable property, such as telecommunications equipment, four generators and 15 air-conditioners were also transported to Myanmar and Bangladesh, as well as Dubai and Headquarters for further redeployment.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

41. In 1995, a review of the UNHCR operation in Cambodia is envisaged, with planned staffing reductions taking place by the end of June 1994. Further reductions in staffing projected for 1995, followed by reduced activities, could lead to the conversion of UNHCR's presence in Cambodia into a Liaison Office. In any event, UNHCR's presence in Cambodia will have to be maintained in the light of prevailing circumstances in the country, and an appropriate level of staffing will have to be determined in the course of 1995, in order to enable UNHCR to fulfil its statutory and protection-related responsibilities such as the promotion of refugee law, as well as to provide adequate support for voluntary repatriation movements from the region. Monitoring the reintegration of returnees and the situation of IDPs will also continue to be one of the essential functions of the Office.

42. On the basis of staffing changes in 1994, the total initial estimate for 1995 is considerably lower than the 1994 revised requirements, with reductions foreseen under all budget chapters. Further reductions in bugetary requirements will depend on the evolution of UNHCR activities, including a further downward adjustment in staffing levels during the second half of 1995.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN CAMBODIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
0.4 a/	–	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
0.4	0.0	0.0	SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS	0.0
–	–	–	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	–
0.4	0.0	0.0	T O T A L (1)	0.0
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
25,112.8	445.7	1,236.1	CAMBODIA REPATRIATION	626.6
–	–	1,205.5	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	643.0
		193.9	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	44.5
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
23.7	82.0		ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer	
25,136.5	527.7	2,635.5	T O T A L (2)	1,314.1
25,136.9	527.7	2,635.5	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	1,314.1

a/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation

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HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-fifth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

PART II. ASIA AND OCEANIA

Section 4 - China

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03238

II.4 CHINA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. The total number of Indo-Chinese refugees in the People's Republic of China at 31 December 1993 stood at 288,100. The refugees were settled on 194 state farms and production sites in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and in the provinces of Guangdong, Yunnan, Fujian, Hainan and Jiangxi. Of the Indo-Chinese refugees, some 110,700 persons, or 38 per cent, were under 18 years of age and some 140,300 persons, or 49 per cent, of the entire population were female.

2. At the end of 1993, there were 42 non-Indo-Chinese refugees from the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Sri Lanka and Somalia. This small urban refugee population resides mainly in Beijing, Guangzhou and Shanghai. Pending either third country resettlement or voluntary repatriation, this group continued to receive assistance.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter of 1994)

3. On the basis of recommendations made during the programme review in March 1993, a socio-economic survey, the establishment of a field data base for programme planning and monitoring and a feasibility study for a credit scheme, were completed in 1993. To implement these additional activities, the original 1993 allocation for the local settlement programme of $ 2,200,000 was increased to $ 2,286,000.

4. An amount of $ 130,000 was also made available to cover initial reception costs and internal transportation for the orderly return of 2,300 Vietnamese refugees who had illegally departed from China to Hong Kong. These refugees were part of a larger group of some 12,000 individuals who had been evicted from their squatter settlements in the Beihai and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

5. The second Tripartite Meeting between the People's Republic of China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and UNHCR was held on 24 January 1994 in Kunming, to assess the repatriation programme for Lao refugees from China to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The three parties expressed their satisfaction with the progress that had been achieved and pledged to continue to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of a limited number of Lao refugees still remaining in China.

Programme objectives and priorities

6. UNHCR's country programme objectives for both 1994 and 1995 are to facilitate local settlement of Indo-Chinese refugees by promoting self-sufficiency and to re-orientate programmes towards self-sustainability. National procedures for refugee status determination for individual non-Indo-Chinese asylum-seekers are to be established. The UNHCR assistance programme for Jiangxi province will be completely phased out in 1994 once a special one-time assistance programme towards the rehabilitation of three frost-stricken settlements has been implemented.

7. The scope and duration of the local settlement programme for 1995 depend on the outcome of negotiations between the authorities and UNHCR on phasing out direct assistance to refugee settlements in the Fujian and Guangdong provinces. In addition to launching a credit scheme in selected provinces under the 1995 programme, it is envisaged to scale down UNHCR direct assistance activities in stages in certain provinces as well as to reduce the number of farms and settlements which will be in receipt of further assistance. Over 194 settlements have been assisted by UNHCR since 1978; the priority target group are the poorest farms are in 40 to 60 farms, which represents 20 to 30 per cent of the original total. Emphasis in future assistance will also be placed on market-oriented vocational training to secure more effective job placements.

8. For non-Indo-Chinese refugees, the main objective for 1994 and 1995 will be the promotion of international protection. Pending the identification of a durable solution, basic care and maintenance will be provided.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

9. The Ministry of Civil Affairs Office for the Reception and Settlement of Indo-Chinese refugees continues to be UNHCR's implementing partner for local settlement and voluntary repatriation. This Office maintains branches in each province hosting refugees and is responsible for the overall implementation of projects and supervises implementation by state farms or local communities.

10. The Chinese Government has funded most of the infrastructural development, housing, recurrent costs and living subsidies for refugees. As of the end of 1993, the Chinese Government estimated that it had spent over $ 730 million on Indo-Chinese refugees since their arrival in China in the late 1970s.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

11. The UNHCR programme of assistance to Indo-Chinese refugees continued to cover income generation projects, aimed primarily at creating employment opportunities. Preparations were underway to establish a revolving credit fund. These activities included a socio-economic survey of refugee settlements and production units. A centralized computer data base for programme planning and monitoring was established. Furthermore, a feasibility study of the proposed credit scheme was also carried out by an international consultant. Of the allocation, 72 per cent was spent on 17 income generation projects. The balance was allocated for education and the improvement of basic infrastructure.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

12. The 1994 local settlement programme for Indo-Chinese refugees will identify the poorest settlements to benefit from direct UNHCR assistance. The programme will be re-oriented in selected provinces in order to facilitate the introduction of the proposed revolving fund scheme which will allow UNHCR to phase out assistance gradually.

13. Assistance aimed directly at job creation, either through income generation activities or crop production, will amount to some 75 per cent of the total appropriation for local settlement, with the balance allocated to education and infrastructural improvements.

14. For non-Indo-Chinese, activities will concentrate on the promotion of international refugee law, in addition to care and maintenance assistance activities.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

Care and maintenance

15. It is estimated that some 45 individuals, comprising 16 Somali and 29 other non-Indo-Chinese will be provided with care and maintenance assistance, pending the identificaton of durable solutions.

Local settlement

16. Local settlement activities for Indo-Chinese refugees will concentrate mainly on income-generation and vocational training activities, as recommended by the UNHCR programme review mission and the consultant's report on the credit scheme. However, the programme may be modified as a result of a joint programme review by Government authorities and UNHCR in June 1994.

Special Programmes

Comprehensive Plan of Action for Indo-Chinese Refugees (CPA)

17. In compliance with the bilateral agreement signed in April 1991 between the People's Republic of China and the Lao People's Democratic Republic in relation to the repatriation of Lao refugees from China, a total of 2,609 Lao refugees repatriated voluntarily in 1993. The voluntary repatriation programme came to a successful conclusion with the return of 308 persons in January 1994.

Other Trust Funds

18. Special assistance towards the rehabilitation of three rural settlements in Jiangxi province was established on a one-time basis under a trust fund project. The project aimed at addressing the problems of low income and unemployment amongst refugees following a severe frost which severely damaged plantations. An allocation of $ 300,000 was made available from the Japan Committee for Refugee Relief.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

19. In 1993, staffing levels remained the same as originally foreseen, with four international posts and four support staff, hired locally from the Government's Diplomatic Service Bureau (DSB). There were no major variations in activities, except for expenditure under local travel, which was higher than expected.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

20. In 1994, one post of Protection Officer at the National Officer level was created, effective 1 September 1994. No other staffing changes are foreseen. The total 1994 revised requirement is however slightly lower than the initial 1994 budget, due to the application of a favourable rate of exchange for the calculation of salaries and service costs of the four local employees provided by the DSB and the cessation of issuance of Foreign Exchange Certificates (FECs), which had previously led to an increase in prices, both for the Government and commercial services. It is envisaged that there will be more local travel with the creation of the post of a National Officer and thus costs under local travel have increased in 1994. Needs under general operating expenses are lower, while costs for office supplies and materials remain at the initial level. The original provision for the purchase of furniture and equipment has also been revised downwards, as furniture items previously foreseen are no longer considered necessary.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

21. The posts of Associate Protection Officer (JPO) and Associate Durable Solutions Officer (JPO) were extended through 1995 into 1996. No other changes in staffing levels or administrative activities are envisaged in 1995. The 1995 initial estimates under salaries and common staff costs, non-staff costs, general operating expenses and office supplies and materials have therefore been estimated to remain at levels similar to the 1994 revised requirements. Costs under salaries and common staff costs may be affected and have to be revised upwards at a later stage, if the Government agrees to the direct recruitment of local support staff by United Nations agencies.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN CHINA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
122.2 a/	48.0	177.1	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	158.5
130.9 b/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
2,286.0	1,700.0	2,044.8	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	2,061.0
5.4 c/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
–	–	167.2	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	167.4
2,544.5	**1,748.0**	**2,389.1**	**SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**2,386.9**
282.3	291.6	133.8	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	133.5
2,826.8	**2,039.6**	**2,522.9**	**T O T A L (1)**	**2,520.4**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
5.1	–	–	EDUCATION ACCOUNT	–
123.0	–	–	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ACTION	–
300.0	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
120.4	105.1	86.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer	86.0
548.5	**105.1**	**86.0**	**T O T A L (2)**	**86.0**
3,375.3	**2,144.7**	**2,608.9**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**2,606.4**

a/ of which US$ 12,938 incurred aginst Overall Allocation
b/ obligation incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation
c/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation